

50 Views
of
Siege of Peking.

Charles A. Killie.
Peking.
China.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

— OF —

The Siege in Peking,

— TAKEN BY —

Rev. Charles A. Killie, of Peking.

Fifty views in the set, nine of them taken at the Methodist Compound, and forty-one in the British, Russian, and American Legations, the Hanlin Yuan, the Mongol Market, and along the Wall.

Included in this number are the twenty-six large views taken by request of the British Minister and the General Committee of Public Comfort of the Siege.

These notes are put in this form in order that they may be easily detached and affixed to the photographs they describe, if so desired.

Copyrights applied for. All persons are forbidden to reproduce any of the herein described photographs.

64673



No. 1. The Siege in Peking.

British Legation Gateway, with barricades protecting the guards and the rapid fire gun. Dry canal in front. The native Christians were quartered across the canal to the right.

8 × 10

No. 2. The Siege in Peking.

British Legation Gateway, inside view. Fuel committee seated in the chairs.

8 × 10

No. 4. The Siege in Peking.

Bell Tower, showing the bulletin boards, where all news items and announcements were posted daily.

House occupied by United States Minister Conger.

Chapel, where seventy Americans ate their meals, and where thirty-five of them slept on the floor and benches for almost two months.

8 × 10

No. 5. The Siege in Peking.

Front Tinger in the British Legation. The manager of the Peking Hotel brought all of his guests to this place, and here they cooked, ate, and slept throughout the siege.

8 × 10

No. 6. The Siege in Peking.

Fortified Bridge on Legation street, connecting American, British, Dutch, and Russian Legations on the one side, with the French, German, Italian, Japanese, and other Legations on the other side. Always in the line of fire.

8 × 10

No. 7. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. First Secretary's House, showing how it was fortified with bricks and sand bags. Men of the Signal Service on the roof.

This house was constantly under fire, and was hit by probably thousands of rifle bullets, besides solid shot and fragments of shells,

8 x 10

No. 8. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. Secretary Cockburn's House, with a "Bomb-proof," three or four feet deep, in front of it. The earth in the yard was dug up and used to fill sand bags. There was a sentry post on the roof. The inclined way was prepared for the purpose of taking a rapid-fire gun up on to the roof.

8 x 10

No. 9. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. "Fort Cockburn," with the Nordenfeldt rapid-fire gun and gunner, Sgt. Murphy.

Also showing the Fortification Staff. (Beginning on the left of the picture): Revs. Ewing, F. D. Gamewell, Chairman; Killie, Norris, Stonehouse, and Chapin.

Six "Fighting Parsons."

8 x 10

No. 10. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. "When the Troops arrived." Crowd of troops and civilians in front of the bell tower.

8 x 10

No. 11. The Siege in Peking.

In the Mongol Market (adjoining the British Legation). International Gun, "Our Betsey." This gun was call "International," because it was an old BRITISH gun, was found in a CHINESE junk shop, mounted on an ITALIAN gun carriage, used RUSSIAN ammunition, and was fired by an AMERICAN gunner.

The Chinese soldiers were so close at this point that they could throw bricks and stones over the wall. A number of our men were injured in this way.

American Gunner Mitchell was here shot by a bullet which came through the loop-hole in front of his gun.

8x10

No. 12. The Siege in Peking.

In the Mongol Market. Gun Stand for the Italian One-pounder Gun. Group of British Marines.

8x10

No. 13. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. House and Gate in the South Stable Court, ruined by shot and shell fired by the Chinese soldiers.

The house was completely wrecked.

8x10

No. 14. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. A section of the outer wall, showing how it was reinforced on the inside with earth, stone, and timbers. When so reinforced, the total thickness was about six or seven feet. No cannon shot ever penetrated one of these fortified walls.

8x10

No. 15. The Siege in Peking.

Showing the only good building left in the Han-lin-yuan. The others were almost all destroyed by the "Boxers" in their efforts to burn the Legation buildings.

Also showing the outer and inner lines of defence, with a countermine between.

8x10

No. 16. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. Cemetery where some of those who were killed, or who died from disease, during the siege, were buried. Some of the graves contain the bodies of as many as three people, there being no time to dig a separate grave for each one. Neither could coffins be made for them. About seventy foreigners died in one way or another during the siege.

8x10

No. 18. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald and group of British subjects.

(Unfortunately not a good picture).

8x10

No. 20. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. The Legation Guard of British Marines.

Sir Claude Macdonald in the centre, with Capt. Wray on his left and Capt. Halliday and Capt. Poole on his right.

8x10

No. 21. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. The Legation Guard of Customs Volunteers. Sir Claude Macdonald in the centre with Capt. Von Strauch on his left, and Capt. Poole and Capt. Smith on his right.

8x10

No. 23. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. Group of American Missionaries in front of the Chapel.

8×10

No. 24. The Siege in Peking.

Gateway of the American Legation.

Also showing one of the barricades built across Legation Street.

The Chinese soldiers had a similar barricade across this street, only about twenty yards beyond this one.

8×10

No. 25. The Siege in Peking.

Fortified "Ramp" back of the American Legation, leading to the American position on the city wall.

Probably the hardest fighting of the siege took place on this section of the wall. At one time the American soldiers held the incline on the left and the Chinese soldiers the one on the right, and waged battle across the narrow space at the top, where each had built a barricade.

8×10

No. 28. The Siege in Peking.

The Ch'ien Men, or Front Gate. The walls here are double; and the photograph shows the space between the inner and the outer gate. This gate has since been burned by a fire started accidentally.

6½×8½

No. 29. The Siege in Peking.

View from the Front Gate looking North toward the "Forbidden City."

This photograph was taken during the bombardment.

The bodies of three dead Chinese soldiers are seen lying in the foreground.

6½×8½

No. 30. The Siege in Peking.

View along the wall separating the Chinese, or outer city from the main, or Tartar city.

Looking West from the Front Gate (Ch'ien Men).

Showing broken barricade, and tents, and cannon, all deserted by the Chinese soldiers.

$6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$

No. 31. The Siege in Peking.

The body of the American Artillery Captain Riley lying in the Front Gate (Ch'ien Men) building, surrounded by his men.

Captain Riley was killed during the attack on the "Forbidden City," the day after the relieving forces reached Peking.

$6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$

No. 32. The Siege in Peking.

In the Russian Legation. Graves of the American Marines and Russian soldiers, buried here side by side.

8×10

THE FOLLOWING PHOTOGRAPHS ARE
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ INCHES SQUARE.

No. 33. The Siege in Peking.

At the Methodist Compound. Patrol of American Marines returning after having cleared the streets of "Boxers."

No. 36. The Siege in Peking.

In the Methodist Compound. Group just within the big gate, listening to alarming rumors.

No. 38. The Siege in Peking.

In the Methodist Compound. Improvised Stand for the Guard of American Marines. Private Turner, who was on guard when the photograph was taken, was afterwards killed. He was the crack shot of the Guard and a general favorite.

No. 41. The Siege in Peking.

In the Methodist Compound. Barbed wire fences. Put up to prevent a rush by the Chinese soldiers and Boxers.

No. 43. The Siege in Peking.

In the Methodist Compound. The Chapel. Some of the windows were bricked up to prevent the enemy from setting fire to the building, and others are loop-holed for rifles.

From the top of this building a lookout was kept, and flag or lantern signals given to different parts of the large compound, much to the bewilderment and dislike of the enemy.

No. 46. The Siege in Peking.

In the Methodist Compound. Interior of the Chapel, showing the bundles of bedding of those who slept therein.

No. 47. The Siege in Peking.

In the Methodist Compound. Interior of the Chapel, showing the pulpit platform piled with provisions.

No. 48. The Siege in Peking.

In the Methodist Compound. Interior of the Chapel, showing the vestry filled with trunks.



No. 50. The Siege in Peking.

In the Methodist Compound. Flash-light Picture of Capt. Hall, of the American Marines, with the Key of the Ha-ta-men Gate in his hand. This Key was nearly two and one half feet long.

No. 51. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. Fighting a fire started in the Mongol Market by the Boxers, who had hoped to thus burn the Legation buildings also. Although they repeatedly attempted this, their plans never succeeded.

No. 53. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. Native carts held in reserve for use in case of an emergency.

No. 54. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. The Front Tinger, or Pavilion, occupied as a hotel by the proprietor and guests of the Peking Hotel. Here pony steaks and horse meat in every form were served up in the most tempting way by the accomplished French chef.

No. 55. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. End view of the Front Tinger (or Pavilion). This part was usually occupied by about twenty foreign and native Catholic nuns, who were the guests of the manager of the Peking Hotel.

No. 57. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. The First Secretary's house with its fortifications. The trees were cut down and used for barricades and bombproof.

No. 58. The Siege in Peking.

The British Legation. Outside view of the Legation gate, with Nordenfeldt gun and barricades. The wall across the street in the distance is the wall of the Imperial city. It was pierced by the Chinese soldiers, and a cannon, protected by iron shields, placed there. The buildings along the wall at the right were also occupied by soldiers and "Boxers" who, from this position, kept up an incessant rifle fire.

No. 59. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. Native Christians filling sand bags under foreign supervision.

No. 60. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. Hauling the filled sand bags to the places where they were needed. Not less than 50,000 of these bags were made by the ladies, the materials therefor ranging from the coarsest and cheapest, to the finest of silks, satins, and brocades—worth, in some cases, \$12.00 per yard, or even more.

No. 61. The Siege in Peking.

In the Hunlin Yuan. A sentry-post on the outer (Northern) line of fortifications.

Native Christians digging countermines.

Just this side of the building shown in the picture (in the adjoining court to the West) the enemy was discovered undermining our guard post, and was driven away.

No. 62. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. The only messengers (out of a score or more sent) who succeeded in getting to Tientsin and return. Although they went in all sorts of disguises, all but these three were understood to have been either killed or captured.

No. 63. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. "Relief is coming at last." August 14, 1900.

No. 64. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. "Hurrah! Here they are." The British General Gazelee is shown at the right of the photograph. He, with fifty Sikh soldiers, was the first to enter the city.

No. 65. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. The exhausted relief party of Sikhs resting on the tennis court.

No. 66. The Siege in Peking.

In the British Legation. Foreigners and natives on the tennis court discussing the situation after the arrival of the relief party.

No. 67. The Siege in Peking.

In the American Legation. Rapid fire Colt gun at the door of the office building. The Chinese gatekeeper taking a card in to the Minister.

These photographs are for sale by

Charles A. Killie,

Care of American Legation,

Peking.

The price is \$20 Mex. for the set of 50 ;
or 75 cents each for the 8 by 10 inch pictures.

50	"	"	"	"	6½	"	8½	"	"
20	"	"	"	"	3½	"	3½	"	"

Postage charges are included in the above. Special prices to Missionaries.









British Legation Gateway, with barricades protecting the guards and the rapid fire gun. Dry canal in front. The native Christians were quartered across the canal to the right.



British Legation Gateway, inside view. Fuel committee seated in the chairs.



Bell Tower, showing the bulletin boards, where all news items and announcements were posted daily. House occupied by United States Minister Conger. Chapel, where seventy Americans ate their meals, and where thirty-five of them slept on the floor and benches for almost two months.



Bell Tower, showing the bulletin boards, where all news items and announcements were posted daily. House occupied by United States Minister Conger. Chapel, where seventy Americans ate their meals, and where thirty-five of them slept on the floor and benches for almost two months.



Fortified Bridge on Legation street, connecting American, British, Dutch, and Russian Legations on the one side, with the French, German, Italian, Japanese, and other Legations on the other side. Always in the line of fire.



In the British Legation. First Secretary's House, showing how it was fortified with bricks and sand bags. Men of the Signal Service on the roof. This house was constantly under fire, and was hit by probably thousands of rifle bullets, besides solid shot and fragments of shells.



In the British Legation. Secretary Cockburn's House, with a "Bomb-proof," three or four feet deep, in front of it. The earth in the yard was dug up and used to fill sand bags. There was a sentry post on the roof. The inclined way was prepared for the purpose of taking a rapid-fire gun up on to the roof.



In the British Legation. "Fort Cockburn," with the Nordenfeldt rapid-fire gun and gunner, Sgt. Murphy. Also showing the Fortification Staff. Beginning on the left of the picture : Revs. Ewing, F. D. Gamewell, Chairman ; Killie, Norris, Stonehouse, and Chapin. Six "Fighting Parsons."



In the British Legation. "When the Troops arrived." Crowd of troops and civilians in front of the bell tower.



In the Mongol Market (adjoining the British Legation). International Gun, "Our Betsey." This gun was called "International," because it was an old British gun, was found in a Chinese junk shop, mounted on an Italian gun carriage, used Russian ammunition, and was fired by an American gunner. The Chinese soldiers were so close at this point that they could throw bricks and stones over the wall. A number of our men were injured in this way. American Gunner Mitchell was here shot by a bullet which came through the loop-hole in front of his gun.



In the Mongol Market. Gun Stand for the Italian One-pounder Gun. Group of British Marines.



In the British Legation. House and Gate in the South Stable Court, ruined by shot and shell fired by the Chinese soldiers. The house was completely wrecked.



In the British Legation. A section of the outer wall, showing how it was reinforced on the inside with earth, stone, and timbers. When so reinforced, the total thickness was about six or seven feet. No cannon shot ever penetrated one of these fortified walls.



Showing the only good building left in the Han-lin-yuan. The others were almost all destroyed by the "Boxers" in their efforts to burn the Legation buildings. Also showing the outer and inner lines of defence, with a countermine between.



In the British Legation. Cemetery where some of those who were killed, or who died from disease, during the siege, were buried. Some of the graves contain the bodies of as many as three people, there being no time to dig a separate grave for each one. Neither could coffins be made for them. About seventy foreigners died in one way or another during the siege.



In the British Legation. Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald and group of British subjects. (Unfortunately not a good picture).



In the British Legation. The Legation Guard of British Marines. Sir Claude Macdonald in the centre, with Capt. Wray on his left and Capt. Halliday and Capt. Poole on his right.



In the British Legation. The Legation Guard of Customs Volunteers. Sir Claude Macdonald in the centre with Capt. Von Strauch on his left, and Capt. Poole and Capt. Smith on his right.



In the British Legation. Group of American Missionaries in front of the Chapel.



Gateway of the American Legation. Also shewing one of the barricades built across Legation Street. The Chinese soldiers had a similar barricade across this street, only about twenty yards beyond this one.



COPYRIGHTS APPROVED FOR BY G. A. KILLIE, PEKING.

Fortified "Ramp" back of the American Legation, leading to the American position on the city wall. Probably the hardest fighting of the siege took place on this section of the wall. At one time the American soldiers held the incline on the left and the Chinese soldiers the one on the right, and waged battle across the narrow space at the top, where each had built a barricade.



The Chien Men, or Front Gate. The walls here are double; and the photograph shows the space between the inner and the outer gate. This gate has since been burned by a fire started accidentally.



View from the Front Gate looking North toward the "Forbidden City." This photograph was taken during the bombardment. The bodies of three dead Chinese soldiers are seen lying in the foreground.



View along the wall separating the Chinese, or outer city from the main, or Tartar city. Looking West from the Front Gate (Ch'ien Men). Showing broken barricade, and tents, and cannon, all deserted by the Chinese soldiers.



The body of the American Artillery Captain Riley lying in the Front Gate (Ch'ien Men) Building, surrounded by his men. Captain Riley was killed during the attack on the "Forbidden City," the day after the relieving forces reached Peking.



In the Russian Legation. Graves of the American Marines and Russian soldiers, buried here side by side.



At the Methodist Compound. Patrol of American Marines returning after having cleared the streets of "Boxers."



In the Methodist Compound. Improvised Stand for the Guard of American Marines. Private Turner, who was on guard when the photograph was taken, was afterwards killed. He was the crack shot of the Guard and a general favorite.



In the Methodist Compound. Group just within the big gate, listening to alarming rumors.



In the Methodist Compound. Barbed wire fences. Put up to prevent a rush by the Chinese soldiers and Boxers.



In the Methodist Compound. The Chapel. Some of the windows were bricked up to prevent the enemy from setting fire to the building, and others are loop-holed for rifles.

From the top of this building a lookout was kept, and flag or lantern signals given to different parts of the large compound, much to the bewilderment and dislike of the enemy.



In the Methodist Compound. Interior of the Chapel, showing the pulpit platform piled with provisions.



In the Methodist Compound. Interior of the Chapel, showing the bundles of bedding of those who slept therein.



In the Methodist Compound. Interior of the Chapel, showing the vestry filled with trunks.



In the Methodist Compound. Flash-light Picture of Capt. Hall, of the American Marines, with the Key of the He-ta-men Gate in his hand. This Key was nearly two and one half feet long.



In the British Legation. Native cart shield in reserve for use in case of an emergency.



In the British Legation. Fighting a fire started in the Mongol Market by the Boxers, who had hoped to thus burn the Legation buildings also. Although they repeatedly attempted this, their plans never succeeded.



In the British Legation. The Front Tinger, or Pavilign, occupied as a hotel by the proprietor and guests of the Pekien Hotel. Here pony steaks and horse meat in every form were served up in the most tempting way by the accomplished French chef.



In the British Legation. End view of the Front Tinger (or Pavilion). This part was usually occupied by about twenty foreign and native Catholic nuns, who were the guests of the manager of the Peking Hotel.



The British Legation. Outside view of the Legation gate, with Nordenfeldt gun and barricades. The wall across the street in the distance is the wall of the Imperial city. It was pierced by the Chinese soldiers, and a cannon, protected by iron shields, placed there. The buildings along the wall at the right were also occupied by soldiers and "Boxers" who, from this position, kept up an incessant rifle fire.



In the British Legation. The First Secretary's house with its fortifications. The trees were cut down and used for barricades and bombproof.



In the British Legation. Native Christians filling sand bags under foreign supervision.



In the British Legation. Hauling the filled sand bags to the places where they were needed. Not less than 50,000 of these bags were made by the ladies, the materials therefor ranging from the coarsest and cheapest, to the finest of silks, satins, and brocades—worth, in some cases, \$12.00 per yard, or even more.



In the Hanlin Yuan. A sentry-post on the outer (Northern) line of fortifications. Native Christians digging countermines. Just this side of the building shown in the picture (in the adjoining court to the West) the enemy was discovered undermining our guard post, and was driven away.



In the British Legation. The only messengers (out of a score or more sent) who succeeded in getting to Tientsin and return. Although they went in all sorts of disguises, all but these three were understood to have been either killed or captured.



In the British Legation. "Relief is coming at last."
August 14, 1900.



In the British Legation. "Hurrah! Here they are." The British General Gazelee is shown at the right of the photograph. He, with fifty Sikh soldiers, was the first to enter the city.



In the British Legation. Foreigners and natives on the tennis court discussing the situation after the arrival of the relief party.



In the British Legation. The exhausted relief party of Sikhs resting on the tennis court.



In the American Legation. Rapid fire Colt gun at the door of the office building. The Chinese gatekeeper taking a card in to the Minister.

